

POLITICAL.

From the Washington Republican.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—I hardly expected to go into print any more. I have no ambition that way. I see you have published my letter to you, and ask me for my recollections of past times, and my present views. Ah sir, my letter would be too short to write even the first: tho' I had double my present activity. I thank you for your kind wishes. I will now and then send you a scrap of my writing—such as it is, you are heartily welcome to it.

So far as my experience goes, I think with you, the people may be relied on—but they must be enlightened. It is the business of the press to do this,—and but for prostitution, there would be no danger. But there is in its existence now, as in the days when we began to be a nation, and even before we had a name, the spirit of intrigue and faction. It must be watched. I saw it strike at Washington, and that too, whilst his sword was yet wet with the blood of our enemies, and whilst—honored be his name!—he was devoting his life, and every thing dear to him, to secure us liberty and happiness. Had it succeeded, we should have had no 22d February rejoicings—no such title to teach our children in application to Washington—as “the savior of his country.” No, no—and he might even have had no country to be flattered by any body. I well remember the time—and thanks to Patrick Henry—there was a man for you!—he, (directed, I doubt, by Providence) discovered the plot and saved the state—so, at least, I think. Yes, our Washington was saved to us, and now, is his memory everlasting, as hope and pray, the liberty of this country may be. I wish every man, woman, and child, in the nation, would read his well address, and commit it to memory, and practise upon it. But I am saying more than I intended on this subject.

Abhorfaction. I am, at the same time, friend to an honest, well-intentioned investigation of the country's affairs. I like to see the people's interests well watched. Let the people will thank no man for misrepresenting things—much less, when they discover the object to be something else but their welfare. This noise about nothing—raising a clamour against such a man, President Monroe, who can have no object to influence him, but the people's welfare. To call such a man a backslider, to say of him he has renounced the Republican faith!—Nonsense, arrant nonsense. A great cry is made about Federal appointments. Sir, I was born a democrat—but is that any reason why I should hate my brother citizen, and persecute him, because he is called by another name? I will be candid, I like to see sound men, orthodox in the political faith taken to aid in furthering the interests of the people—but have lived long enough to find out that mere name, altho' it be that of Democrat, does not convey any additional virtue to the man who bears it; whilst I do know, on the other hand, that the mere name of Federalism, does not stand for the absence of honesty and capacity, two prime ingredients, essential to be discovered in the political compound of any citizen, before, whatever his name may be, he ought to be tested. No, no, sir—none of your hobby-horses for me. Names are hobby-horses, and many a stupid fellow, and many a rogue too, of both parties, has rode in place upon them.

Now I am Jefferson's disciple, but I am the less a follower of Madison and Monroe—because I do on my conscience believe they have kept the same faith. What do we care about different forms? Give me principles, and the modes may differ for me. Because Jefferson did not recommend an increase of the Navy, is that any reason it should never be increased? If it is, then we are always to stand still. This is not my notion. I am for adapting our policy to times—to our population—to our resources, and to the probable future events, arising out of the new position of things, as they may be made to appear in our eyes. These crowned-head gentry, who on my conscience, I believe, “go about seeking whom they may devour.” I helped to eat

that mammoth cheese, which Jefferson had sent him—from Connecticut, I believe. And no man kept better wine than he. I voted for him twice for President, and claim, (not by virtue of my having eaten of his cheese, which upon my life was the biggest I ever saw, or expect to see,—& drank his wine, my relation to him, which I hold to be as near as that of any other man—I don't mean that I am his kinsman, except politically speaking. But I have not been able to perceive why I should, therefore, slander Mr. Monroe. I believe Mr. Monroe to be just as sound as Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison to be as pure and as sound as either. I wish in my heart we may always be able to get such men. Rely upon one thing—any man, I don't care who he is, who will lend his aid and influence in an opposition against such an administration as the present, ought not to be trusted. Especially when the very weakness of the opposition, and the wickedness of it too, may be seen in the low artifice, & the loud talking about trifles which are so plain to every eye, dim as it is. Every body knows the war left us in debt. This is denounced as a crime! Mr. Monroe is blamed for it. A hue and cry are got up about borrowing in time of peace. But how careful all these bawlers are to keep out of sight the reasons for this. But who would exchange the test of our capacity to sustain war, and the honors won—the character acquired—and the consequent guarantee against many future contests, for the debt we incurred. I'll warrant it, our old mother England, over the water yonder, would pay any contriver 100 millions of pounds sterling, and tax her population down to the very toe-nail to get it, who should, by a machinery of any sort be able to whelm all recollection of that business in oblivion. Well she knows, it took more than one jewel out of her crown, and more than twice as many ribs out of her body.

But commerce is all back!—James Monroe and his vile administration cause it, say the opposition. We are all in debt, every soul of us, Monroe is at the bottom of it! I am glad you have told “the people” how much of the public debt has been paid off within the last five years. Near sixty seven millions of dollars, if I remember right—and yet, because a loan of five, or seven millions is asked, we are all going backwards!—This is fine logic. I have seen the day I should like to have gone backwards after that fashion, but now I am nothing about it. My children and grand-children have enough for our republican way of living. I want no aristocracy, and hope never to live to see the simplicity of Republicanism encroached upon. A proper and respectful regard to our government buildings, and their furniture, I have no objection to—it is proper. I like sound, plain, old-fashioned Republicanism, just such as Washington, and our succeeding administrations, to the one that is now before our eyes, all have cherished. I want no distinctions except such as virtue gives. Money-distinction is a poor thing, if not accompanied by magnanimity and virtue. When it is found apart from these, you will find it a cancer: it eats up all around it, in one way or another.

I see you will have a tough job of it with those fiery and wirey spirits who have gone on a crusade against Mr. Monroe and his administration. But stick to it—I like your cause—it is the cause of your country, and of the people; if it is not, then I have no experience, no knowledge, and am ignorant of every thing. I venture to predict, tho' I may not live to see my prediction verified, that the present administration will come out of this clamour, more lovely in the eyes of the people than ever. Only shew the people the facts, and my life for it, they will go right. No danger—and mark me—the persecutors and slanderers of James Monroe will get a lesson in the school they have entered, which they never expected to be taught there. I was going on to say more, but I am tired.

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FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman and Child—She is an uncommonly strong and good field hand—Her child is a boy of about three years old. Apply to the PRINTER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On being disgusted with bashfulness in Boys.

To prevent the evil which arises from attempting things beyond their strength, nature seems to have given many animals that instinctive knowledge of their want of ability which produces caution. The bird, while it is callow, never leaves the nest, unless by accidental fall; and when its plumage is grown to a considerable degree of perfection, it takes but short flights at a time, and seems unwilling to lose sight of its parent and nurse.—It is not till the wings have acquired strength and agility, that it leaves the branches or the ground, and dares to soar undauntedly in the fields of air, unmindful of the nest and fostering feathers, which lately supplied it with warmth and protection.

Something of a similar diffidence, arising from conscious immaturity of power, appears to me to take place in the human mind at the puerile age; and I cannot help thinking it truly amiable; yet it is stigmatized with the odious name of shyness and sheepishness, and many parents appear more solicitous to divest their children of it, than to furnish them with any grace, virtue, or accomplishment. By dint of great pains, they often succeed in thus forcing the rosebud to expand immature its leaves; but I think they are greatly mistaken in their management, and that the uneasiness at seeing their children diffident is totally misplaced.

If, indeed, the diffidence which they lament were likely to continue through life, I agree with them that it would be a great misfortune. It would prevent exertion, in a thousand instances, where exertion would be rewarded with profit and honour; and it would occasion the child much causeless anxiety. But in general, there is no danger of its continuance beyond the period of immaturity, at which it is certainly natural, and rather pleasing and graceful, in the eyes of sensible observers. I contend that it is caused by conscious inability arising from youth, and that it will of itself give place to a proper confidence, as soon as it feels a consciousness of power matured and confirmed by age.

I believe I may go farther and assert, that this unfashionable diffidence, which many fathers and mothers labour to remove, even in the tender period of early infancy, is favourable to growth in mental vigour and virtuous principles. All who are to excel in future must devote a previous time to discipline. He who would one day speak must first listen.—And, to return to the bird, to which I have already alluded, it is well known to the students in ornithology, or at least to those admirers of the feathered race called bird fanciers, that the finest singing birds listen when young to the old ones, and even when they have learned their notes, venture only to record, as those gentlemen express it, that is, to sing in a soft low tone, almost as if they were ashamed of being heard. I have often heard the blackbird, who has afterwards made the woods resound with his melody, trying his skill or recording, under covert of a hawthorn, in so low a warbling, as scarcely to be distinguished amid the concert of the grove.

The mind collects images of things, and forms opinions during the immature state, at which it scarcely ventures to employ the tongue in utterance. And when a store of ideas is at last accumulated, it feels a spontaneous confidence, founded on conscious merit; and shines, at a mature age, with a lustre which it would never have displayed, if, instead of collecting ideas, it had been indulging its own pride in uttering vivacious nonsense.

I am of opinion that men of the greatest genius, of fine imagination and sensibility, were, of necessity, timid and diffident in the puerile period; and I wish parents not to infer from the diffidence and silence of their children, that they are naturally stupid. There is, indeed, an appearance of diffidence which arises from real dullness; but there is a real diffidence caused by excess of sensibility, and it is a favourable presage of all that is lovely and excellent in human nature. Parents will therefore endeavour to discriminate duly, before they decide on the abilities of their chil-

den, from the appearance of timidity or shyness in company, and their diffidence in saying or doing any thing which their age has not afforded them opportunities to learn. They will be cautious of removing this veil which nature furnishes for defect, as she guards the blossom before it has acquired strength sufficient to admit of full expansion. If the bud, which would naturally expand in April or May, were rudely opened in March, what fruit could justly be expected in August and September?

Nothing is more common than to observe parents introducing a boy of eight or nine years old into company, to balls, and to assemblies, with the professed intention of wearing off that sheepishness (for such is the ignominious term) which he may have unfortunately contracted at school or in the nursery. Neither is he suffered to be silent, lest his friends should attribute silence to dullness. Contrary to his inclination, the poor boy must force himself to be pert and loquacious to all whom he encounters, or he will be ridiculed and reproached for stupidity.—Unfortunate mistake! If he should become a proficient at this early age, in the school of audacity, to what a height of impudence will he arrive in manhood? of impudence unsupported by knowledge or any real merit which can justify even confidence. Too many, in this age, are trained in this mistaken plan, which is the reason why we commonly meet with forward young men, who overpower all around them with noise, who are incapable of rational conversation, who are avoided by all sensible persons, and who associate with the only characters who can enjoy their company, gamblers, horse-jockies, phaeton drivers, drunkards and debauchees. Their mistaken parents succeeded too well in divesting them, at an early age, of that diffidence which was natural, which was becoming, and would have been the means of preserving their innocence, their characters, their health, their fortune, every thing by which life is honourably embellished, and death rendered less formidable.—*Knorr's Essays.*

PIETY.

Piety communicates a divine lustre to the female mind—wit and beauty, like the flower of the field, may flourish for a season; but let it be remembered, that like the fragrant blossoms that bloom in the air, the gifts are frail and fading; age will nip the bloom of beauty; sickness and sorrow will stop the current of wit and humour; but in that gloomy time which is appointed for all, piety will support the drooping soul, like a refreshing dew upon the parched earth.

EDUCATION.

It is a companion which no misfortune can depress—no crime can destroy—no enemy can alienate—no despotism enslave. At home a friend—abroad an introduction—in solitude a solace, and in society an ornament. It chastens vice—it guides virtue—it gives at once, grace and government to genius. Without it what is a man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of passion, participated with brutes.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, November Term, 1822.

Original Attachment.

Benj. Runyon & Co. } Nathl J. Oliver
vs. } summoned as Gar-

Leland & Brothers. } nishee.
THE Court being satisfied that the said Leland & Brothers are inhabitants of another State, do order, that publication be made for the space of three months successively in the “American Recorder” newspaper printed in the town of Washington, that unless the said Leland & Brothers make their personal appearance before the said Court, at the next term, to-wit, on the Monday next before the last Monday in February next, and reply and plead to issue, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to Judgment by default against them.

Attest, THOMAS SMAW, CLK.
Pr's Fee \$5

GHEENT MISSION AGAIN.

Mr. Clay one of the rival candidates for the presidency, has addressed a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, in consequence of Mr. Adams' late publications in his own defence against the attacks of Mr. Russell. Mr. Clay thinks "there are some errors (no doubt unintentional) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion" in Mr. A's statement, and that at some future period "more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration," he will favour the public with his observations on the subject. Mr. Adams has replied in a firm and dignified tone, inviting Mr. C. to an immediate disclosure of his sentiments, and this is what Mr. Clay should do. We are averse to any shuffling or intrigue, however honorable the motives, and perfectly coincide with the Editor of the Georgetown Metropolitan, that it is an "unmanly" attack in Mr. Clay, and that "if Mr. Adams had erred in his statements why did not Mr. C. at once point it out instead of giving certain cunning shams and oblique insinuations which with the unreflecting might have a tendency to prejudice the public mind against Mr. Adams."

The STATE LEGISLATURE adjourned on Tuesday last. We have not learned that any thing of material consequence has been done.—The captions of the laws passed at this session, shall be laid before our readers on Friday next.

THE GREEKS.

We rejoice in common with the friends of christianity and liberty in having it in our power to state that the different reported naval and land victories of the valiant Greeks over their infidel foes have been fully confirmed by the last arrivals from Europe.

The remains of the Turkish fleet, six ships having been destroyed in their contest with the Greeks, were prevented by their enemy from gaining the Dardanelles, and obliged to seek a harbour in Napoli di Romania, where they were blockaded by the victors, expecting a momentary attack. It is stated and apparently with much confidence that Alexander had announced to the Congress of Verona his intention of coercing the Turks to concessions. Very good if true. But we hope he is not about to play the same pusillanimous game over again.—It is possible the repeated victories of the Greeks have stimulated the Autocrat to a sense of duty.

A memorial from a number of the citizens of Washington has been presented to Congress praying the aid of government in behalf of the contending Greeks.—It was ordered to be laid on the table.

This we think a proper disposal of it, for however our sympathies may be enlisted in behalf of that brave people, yet we question much the policy of our interference—at least at present.

Senator Branch.—With all our respect for the private character of this gentleman we are not yet prepared to mingle our congratulations with his immediate friends on his late election. If we are correctly informed of his views with regard to the approaching Presidential contest, we shall ever regret that our Legislature should have elected him in preference to the present worthy incumbent General Stokes.

The Pirates.—Congress have very promptly made a liberal appropriation for the immediate equipment of a Steam boat and several smaller vessels suitably armed to put down these Bucaniers. The Gallant Porter is appointed to the command of this quadron. In his present undertaking which he has entered upon with an energy which does him much credit, our brother types will support him heart and hand, and we trust he learnt prudence enough by last summer's experience to take care to always have them with him. Their is more rashness than profit in attacking a Hornets nest. *Verbum sat.*

The Treasury.—The annual Treasury Report has been laid before Congress. "An estimated balance of \$3,148,347.67 would be in the Treasury on the first of January 1823." from which certain balances of appropriations exceeding a million would be deducted—still leaving a surplus of near two millions. After satisfying the current demands of 1823 it is estimated there will be a balance left in the Treasury on the first of January 1824, of \$7,956,538.34!

We are gratified to hear this, and only hope Mr. Secretary Crawford has not committed another little error in his calculations of three or four millions unfavorable to that balance.

ENERGY AND EXPEDITION.

We learn, from Baltimore, that Commodore PORTER arrived in Baltimore on

was known to have been in the city, bought and sent off to Norfolk, under the command of LA. NEWELL, a whole squadron of eight vessels, intended for service against the Pirates. The Commodore has proceeded to the North to procure a steam-boat to form part of the expedition. *Nat. Int.*

The following gentlemen compose the committee on the bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt—Messrs. J. Speed Smith, Nelson, of Va. and Cuthbert. *Id.*

COLUMBIA RIVER.

The occupation of the mouth of this river by a colony from the U. States, is much talked of at present, particularly in Chambersburg, about thirty of whose citizens, have already entered into arrangements to join the expedition, provided government will give sufficient encouragement to justify so hazardous an undertaking.

Chambersburg Rep.

AGRICULTURE.

We congratulate our readers on the passage of an act at the present session, which, we trust, will do much for the improvement of Agriculture in this State. The act appropriates five thousand dollars a year, for two years, to be divided amongst the several counties in the State in proportion to their federal numbers, but to be given to such only as form Agricultural Societies. To all such counties is to be given a sum equal to that which the members of their Society raise among themselves, provided it do not exceed the sum to which their federal numbers entitle them.

The State Society is to be continued at Raleigh, and to be considered the parent of the whole; to which the sum of one thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expense of procuring rare seeds, printing annually a Report of the Society, embracing a view of all improvements, &c. We shall take an early opportunity of laying the act itself before our readers. *Ral. Reg.*

In a case lately tried in Boston, for a libel, the Judge decided, in the opening of the cause, that "under our constitution, the defendant has a right, in all cases of libel, without the consent of the prosecutor, to prove, in justification of publication, the truth of the allegations." This is a decision of great importance to the real, and not the nominal, freedom of the Press; and we do not see how, under our government, the law could ever have been differently construed. *Nat. Int.*

We perceive that a motion has been introduced in the Senate of Pennsylvania, contemplating an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in such a manner as to refer the choice of President and Vice President of the United States immediately to the People, without the intervention of Electors. *Id.*

The celebrated sculptur Canova, was at the point of death at the last accounts.

LONDON, OCT. 28.

The Journal des Debats, states, and apparently from authority, that the Emperor Alexander had "announced to the Congress of Verona his intention of entirely changing his system with regard to Turkey, and of employing means of force, to compel at least the barbarous Government of Constantinople to make concessions."

Sir Hudson Lowe, late Governor of St. Helena, was horse whipped at Paddington Green, on the 22d of October, by a son of Count Las Cases, the confidential friend of Buonaparte. The young Baron describes the rencontre in a note to a friend, and ascribes the resentment he felt to the cruel treatment of Sir Hudson to his father and himself while at St. Helena, of which, he says, but few persons but themselves are acquainted. He attributes the sufferings of his father, which now bear him down to the grave, solely to the tyranny of Sir Hudson; and states publicly that he came to England for the sole purpose of chastising him in the most public manner in his power.

PIRACY.

The death of Lieut. Allen, by the pirates, has excited a deeper interest throughout the union, than almost any other event since the last war; and was scarcely surpassed by the indignation that was excited, when the murder of Pierce, and the cold blooded massacre on board the Chesapeake, were announced.

This feeling is most honorable to the American people, and we rejoice to perceive it so warmly met and encouraged by their national representatives, as evinced by the measures already taken, for placing

amply sufficient to put down, at a blow, the system of piracy which has been established in the West Indies.—No time should be lost in procuring the force required for this purpose. The vessels should be purchased immediately, and equipped with all possible dispatch—and the sooner the better. The orders to the commanding officer should be, not only to attack them on the ocean, but pursue them in their fastnesses on land, and exterminate them. If the authorities of the several islands cannot command respect from the pirates, they do not deserve to be respected by us. If they cannot protect their territories from pollution, from becoming the rendezvous of sea-robbers, we must become their protectors. The law of nations justify us in the measure. In regard to the island of Cuba, we should, perhaps, observe a less scrupulous course, than towards any other island in the West-Indies, on account of the facilities which have been afforded the pirates, by at least a portion of the inhabitants of Havana.—At any rate, we hope the orders to com. Porter, who, we perceive, is appointed to the command, will be of a sweeping character;—for, without ample powers be conferred upon him, to inflict exemplary chastisement on the pirates, we fear the result of the contemplated expedition, will result only in disappointment, if not mortification.

Since preparing the foregoing observations, we rejoice to perceive, that the bill, introduced into the H. of R. on Friday, for the suppression of piracy, was submitted to the senate on Monday, and passed that body, on its third reading, without a dissenting voice. *Pet. Rep.*

We learn from Mr. SAMUEL ALVEY, of Baltimore, who has recently arrived in this country from Spain, and is at present in this city, that Mr. ORADIAH RICH, Consul of the U. States at Valencia, has got possession of the original manuscript of Columbus's account of his first voyage to America. It is to be translated and published in England and in Spanish; after which, it is expected the original will be transmitted for deposit in the Capitol, or among the archives of the U. States. *N. Int.*

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Lt. Horace B. Sawyer, late of the Franklin 74, and Doctor Smith, who went out in that ship, came passengers in the Shark from a Jamaica. They furnish advices from Lima to September 5, from Bogota, to Oct. 20th, and Panama to Oct. 24th.

The U. S. ship Franklin was left at Callao on the 5th September, with two small schooners in company, which she had built at Arica and Quileua. One of the schrs. is called the *La Penuna*, is armed with two 12 pound cannonades, and commanded by Lt. H. Henry. The French ship *Clorinde*, 60 guns, and English frigate *Aurora*, were also at Callao.

Lord Byron's new work, in conjunction with Hunt, of the Examiner, and other Radicals, had made its appearance in London. It is entitled, "*The Liberal: Verse and Prose from the South—Volume the First.*" The London Literary Gazette speaks of the publication as a heavy, impious, and heartless work, and in which there is a want of "gentlemanlike and natural feelings."

A letter from Pisa, in the Paris papers, says, that "Lord Byron has gone to Genoa, for the purpose of embarking for the United States."

FOR THE RECORDER.

I had taken my seat at the desk with an intention Mr. Editor of penning for the columns of the Recorder some reflections on the New-Year, when it occurred to me, I had recently read the observations of one, which I would substitute, as calculated to be far more acceptable as well as profitable than any production of my own. The classical acquirements and splendid accomplishments of the Earl of Chesterfield are proverbially known. He enjoyed an almost unrestrained access to the society of the royal family of Great Britain. He was long regarded as the criterion of the polite and fashionable world, and revelled for many years in what is termed "refined dissipation." Witness the testimony he adduces of the value of time; that time which too many of us disregard, and very few properly appreciate.

Let us benefit by his experience, and nobly resolve, that with this year we will commence our journey in wisdom's paths, which we are assured in the book of life, are "paths of peace."

"I have run (said Lord Chesterfield at the close of life,) the silly rounds of business and pleasure, and have done with them all."

world, & consequently know their situation, & do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their real value, which is in truth very low, whereas those who have not experienced, always over-rate them. They only see their gay outside, and are dazzled with their glare, but I have been behind the scenes. I have viewed the coarse pullets and dirty ropes which exhibit and move the gaudy machines, and I have seen and smelt the tallow candles which illuminate the whole decorations to the astonishment and admiration of an ignorant audience.

When I reflect upon what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all this frivolous hurry and bustle, and pleasure of the world, has any reality, but look upon all that has passed as one of those romantic dreams which opium commonly occasions; and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose for the sake of the fugitive dream.—Shall I tell you that I bear this melancholy situation with dignified constancy & resignation which most people boast? No, for really I cannot help it; I bear it because I must bear it, whether I will or no; I think of nothing but killing time the best way I can now he has become my enemy.—It is my resolution to sleep in the carriage the rest of the journey."

BISHOP HORN'S

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ABOVE.

When a christian priest speaks slightly of the world, he is supposed to do it in the way of his profession, & to decry, through envy, the pleasures he is forbidden to taste; but here you have the testimony of a man whose every way competent. No man has the world better, or enjoyed more of its favours, than this nobleman, yet you see how poor, abject and wretched a condition he was in at the time he left this world. The sentences above cited from him, compose, in my opinion, the most striking and affecting sermon upon the subject ever preached to mankind.

My young friends, lay them up in your mind, and write them upon the tablets of your hearts; take them into life with you, they will prove an excellent preservative against temptation. When you have duly considered them, and the character of him by whom they were uttered, you shall compare them, if you please, with the words of another person, who took his leave of this world in a very different manner: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand: I have fought good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge shall give me at that day." Say shall you be with the christian or with the man of the world? With the apostle, or with the libertine? Surely you will not hesitate a moment; but in reply to those who attempt to seduce you into the paths of vice, honestly and boldly exclaim as Joshua, "choose you this day whom you will serve; but as for me and my house we will serve the Lord."

FOR THE RECORDER.

Mr. M. Williams. In looking over an old magazine of the last Century I observe the following "enigmatical list" of the States which at that time constituted "the Union," which if you think proper, you will insert in your paper for the amusement and entertainment of your readers.

ENIGMATICAL LIST &c.

1. A woman's name, & what we inhabit.
2. Six eights of a rural poem, changing the letter.
3. Eight tenths of a union, & an action used at sea.
4. An unmarried woman, myself & a vowel.
5. The reverse of old, half of the title of Sterne a consonant.
6. Half of a great modern philosopher, four sixths a wicker basket & a county.
7. Three sevenths of a prophet transposed, the sixths of holy, half of an expression of silence & fix.
8. Deal transposed, the reverse of peace & a town.
9. A city famous for its colossal statue, & land surrounded by water.
10. A point of the compass & a woman's name changing the last letter.
11. The part of America in which we live, a chain of war, an interjection & nail transposed.
12. Three fourths of a small lizard & fine wool yarn.
13. An instrument of writing, a consonant, a word and air transposed, omitting a letter.
14. Four sevenths of any voracious animal and the sevenths of a country in the State of New York.
15. To desecry, a kind of net & a vowel.
16. To desecry, a kind of net & a vowel.

A solution is requested.

FOR THE RECORDER.

Mr. M. Williams. In turning over the pages of an English work a few evenings since, I met with the following, termed the Unbelievers Creed, which shall not apologise for asking you to place in the columns of the Recorder.

It is a mirror which when held up to the face of a thinker or unbeliever may, (although hope is given to such characters is rather desperate) lead them to blush for the folly of their past lives and rationally reflect upon the necessity for amendment.

Yours, OMICRON.

CREED.

I believe that there is no God, but that matter God, and God is matter; and that it is no matter whether there is one God or no.

MR. M'WILLIAMS.

You will much oblige me by giving publicity to what follows.

No encomium of mine could do justice to the excellent sentiments contained in these addresses.

In a garden belonging to Mr. Tyers, at Denbigh's in Surrey (England) is a walk terminated by a beautiful Alcove, called *Il Penseroso*, in which are two elegantly carved pedestals, on which are placed a Gentleman, and Lady's Scull, each of which here addresses the male and female visitants.

THE LADY'S SCULL.

Blush not, ye Fair! to own me but be wise;
Nor turn from sad Mortality your eyes:
Fame says, (and Fame alone can tell how true),
I—once was lovely and beloved—like you.

Where are my votaries, where my flatterers now?
Fled with the subject of each lover's vow:
Adieu the roses red, and lily's white;
Adieu those eyes that made the darkness light:
No more, alas! those coral lips are seen,
Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.
Turn from your mirror, and behold in me
At once, what thousands can't or dare not see:
Unvarnished, I the real truth impart,
Nor here am placed, but to direct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair one's! and believe,
The grave may terrify, but can't deceive.

On beauty's fragile state no more depend;
Here youth and pleasure, age and sorrow end;
Here drops the mask, here shuts the final scene,
Nor differs grave three-score, from gay fifteen.
All press alike to that same goal—the tomb,
Where wrinkled Laura, smiles at Chloe's bloom.
When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
Here learn the lesson to be vain no more.
Religion still against decay can arm,
And even lend Mortality a charm.

THE GENTLEMAN'S SCULL.

Why start?—the case is yours or will be soon;
Some years, perhaps—perhaps, another moon,
Life, at its utmost length, is still a breath,
And those who longest dream, must wake in death.

Like you, I once thought every bliss secure,
And gold, of every ill, the certain cure;
'Till sleep'd in sorrow, and besieged with pain,
Too late, I found all earthly riches vain;
Disease with scorn threw back the sordid fee,
And death still answer'd—what is gold to me?

Fame, titles, honor, next I vainly sought;
And tools obsequious nurs'd the childish thought.
Could with brib'd applause, & purchas'd praise,
Lurch on endless grandeur, endless days:
'Till death awoke me from my dream of pride,
And laid a ponder beggar by my side.
Pleasure I courted, and obeyed my taste,
The banquet smil'd, and smil'd the gay repast;
A loathsome carcase was my constant care,
And worlds were ransacked but for me to share.
Go on, vain man! to luxury be firm;
Yet know—I feasted, but to feast a worm.
Already sure less terrible I seem,—
And you, like me, shall own—that life's a dream.
Farewell! remember! nor my words despise—
The only happy, are the early wise.

SLANDERERS.

When certain persons abuse us, let us ask ourselves what description of characters it is they admire?—We shall often find this a very consolatory question.

DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness is the vice of a good constitution or a bad memory; of a constitution so treacherously good that it never bends until it breaks; or of a memory that recollects the pleasures of getting drunk; but forgets the pains of getting sober.

BOUNDARY OF CHRISTENDOM.

Take a map of the world, and encircle with your pencil those countries where woman is not a prisoner or a slave; where life and property are secured by any thing like a well regulated police: where civilized manners have obtained, and general science has burst the fetters of the mind, and you will encircle precisely those regions on which the rays of revelation shine. The boundary of light is the pale of Christendom.

A BAPTISMAL MISTAKE.

A citizen, accustomed to the signature of the firm in which he was a partner, having to sign the baptismal register of one of his children, entered it as the son of Smith, Jones & Co.

SHERIDAN'S PAUSES.

A Scotch Clergyman had visited London and seen, amongst other tricks of pulpit oratory, "Sheridan's Pauses" exhibited. During his first sermon after his return, he had taken occasion at the termination of a very impassioned sentence, to stop all of a sudden, and pause in "mute, unbreathing silence." The precursor, who had taken advantage of his immemorial privilege to sleep out the sermon, imagining from the cessation of sound, that the discourse was actually brought to a close, started up, with agitation, and in an audible voice read out his usual "Remember in prayer."—"Hout man!" exclaimed the good natured orator over his head, placing at the same time his hand upon his shoulder, "Hout, Jamie man! what's the matter wi' ye the day?—d'ye no ken I hae nae done yet?—that's only ane o' Sheridan's pauses, man!"

PROFANE SWEARING REPROVED.

A PROFANE Scotch nobleman, on seeing a large stone in the road which led to his country-house, swore and ordered his servant to send it to hell. The man replied, "My lord, if I could send it to heaven, it would be more completely out of your lordship's way."

RELIGION & MORALITY.

Religion and morality are the two great pillars which must sustain all good government. They are the only foundation which can support domestic and individual happiness; and they are peculiarly fitted and adapted to the sustenance of all republican governments. Indeed, no republican government can exist long, if this foundation is rejected or subverted. Hear the words of our blessed Lord and Saviour—"Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Rest from the yoke and bondage of sin—Rest from the dominion of the corrupt and turbulent passions, from evil sinful thoughts, and the wicked imaginations of the heart—Rest from the disquietudes of mind, and perplexing thoughts about what shall happen hereafter.

Christ further said—"Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart—be humble, kind, and tender hearted, loving one another, as God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven us."

Christ further said—"I am the way, the life, and the truth; no man cometh to the Father but by me."

As necessary to Salvation, we must believe in Christ the Messiah, as the Son of God, as God manifested in the flesh—and this faith is to be demonstrated by a life in conformity to his holy doctrine—by their fruits you shall know them; we must love and fear God, & keep his commandments; we must love our neighbour as our self; we must do unto others as we would they should do unto us; we must love mercy, do justly, and walk humbly with our God; we must love our enemies.

This appears to be a hard saying, and to the corrupt & carnal mind which is enmity against God, it is so; but to those who have subdued the sinful lusts of the flesh, and brought them into subjection, it is not only approved, but conformed to, as having a most beneficial influence in promoting our happiness. It means that acts of mercy, justice, and humanity, are to be extended to our enemies. Two most beautiful and sublime figures are introduced by our Saviour to illustrate this precept; for our heavenly Father maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. All are his creatures, and he willeth not the death of a sinner, but that all should be saved—he has granted us the means of salvation: if we reject them, we reject our happiness; if we deny Christ, he will deny us. If we believe not Moses and the Prophecy, neither will we believe though one should rise from the dead; but Christ has arisen from the dead, ascended on high, and sitteth at the right hand of God, in the glory of the Father.

Christ will come again to judge the quick and the dead, attended by angels, arch angels, and all the host of Heaven. The last trump will sound, and the dead will rise and appear before the judgment seat of Christ to answer for the deeds done in the flesh. Oh! that we all may be assembled on that great day together, one fold, under one shepherd, Jesus Christ the Saviour, and hear the blissful sound of the heavenly benediction, "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

From the Boston Patriot.

ON THE OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS DAY AT BOSTON.

In the anniversary of an event, the most stupendous and important, that has ever occurred in this lower world—an event which has been productive of the most important consequences, and which should ever be held in the most grateful remembrance. On this day, the general Christian Church commemorates the birth of the Saviour of the world—that glorious personage who left his heavenly kingdom and the bosom of his Father; came upon earth and took our sinful nature upon him, and at last offered up his life upon the Cross, as an atonement for the sins of men, and rose from the dead for their justification; who now sitteth at the right hand of God, and ever liveth, as our gracious Intercessor, to plead for the pardon of our sins.

The glorious event of the nativity of the Son of God is indeed in the highest degree worthy of being celebrated with the most grateful rejoicings. When the event took place, not only men, but the whole host of heaven, rejoiced; the heavenly arches rung with loud hosannahs, and the song of "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men" was repeated by the tongues of "ten thousand

In European countries, the birth days of their kings are celebrated with the utmost pomp and splendour and shall not the nativity of the "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, be celebrated with joy and gratitude? In our own happy land we celebrate, with exultation, the anniversary of the day when the Saviour of his Country first saw the light; and shall we refuse to honor the natal day of Him who is the Saviour of the World? We suspend business, and crowd to the temples of the Most High, to offer our gratitude, and celebrate our Nation's birth, and can we neglect to commemorate the birth of Him who holds in his hand the destinies, and through whose kind protection it was, that the glorious Independence of our country was accomplished? Forbid it love! forbid it gratitude!

Some may object to the celebration of this Holy Day, on the ground that it is not certain that our blessed Redeemer was born on the 25th of December. Allowing, for a moment, that he was not, is the particular day of any importance? Does not the day derive its consequence from the event celebrated? If the birth day of our country, or our Washington, happen on Sunday, do we not defer its celebration till the next day? Do we ever omit our rejoicings because we cannot commemorate the event on the very day of the month it happened? No, indeed; we esteem it of no importance whether we keep it on that or the next day; and if the next day will answer, why not a month after, or indeed any day in the year? It is only necessary that we set apart some particular day for the solemnity.

If one day is as suitable as another, all other things considered, then the 25th of December may be kept as the anniversary of our Saviour's nativity, as well as any other day. But does not this day appear more suitable than any other, when we consider that a large majority of the whole Christian Church, with one consent, has observed this day, and no other, in commemoration of the great event.

The anniversary of the Saviour's nativity is religiously observed, as a high and holy festival by five of the seven different denominations in this city; and several churches of one of the denominations which does not consider the day so sacred as the others do, are usually opened for religious worship. This, it would seem, ought to be sufficient to induce all to unite in its celebration. Though we must not follow the multitude to do evil, we may do well; and the common maxim, *Vox populi, vox Dei*, ("the voice of the people is the voice of God") is not, to say the least, a more safe criterion of political truth, than of Christian orthodoxy. It is certainly a rational presumption, that what is and has been received and practised by a majority of Christians throughout the world, is most agreeable to the practice of the Apostles, and the word of God. Now we know that this day is and has been celebrated by a very large majority of Christians throughout the world.

In conclusion allow me to express the hope, that all the different Churches and Meeting-houses will be opened, and that all business will be suspended on the ensuing anniversary of Christmas; that all, of every denomination, may be enabled to assemble in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in pouring forth the expressions of their gratitude and praise for that unspeakable blessing, the coming of the Redeemer.

And while I express this hope, let me also earnestly entreat those who do suspend their business, to see that their dependents, as well as themselves, avoid spending the day, "as the manner of some is," in idleness and dissipation. Let all crowd to the temples of the Most High, and there devoutly offer unfeigned thanksgivings and praises for the great blessing of man's redemption. Let the temples on earth resound with the song which ever fills the heavenly temple—While

"Angels in heaven rejoice above,
"Let man rejoice below."

and sing, "Glory to God in the highest,
and on earth peace, good will towards men."

FOR SALE.

ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE Lot and Improvements on the corner opposite the Court-House, lately owned by Mr. Stickney—A very pleasant lot for a private residence, or Lawyer's Office.—The title indisputable.—For terms Apply to:
RICHARD GRIST.
Dec. 4, 1822.—4873.

PRINTING.

Of all descriptions, neatly executed at this Office, immediately opposite the Store of Mr. Edward Ginn, Main-Street.

A FEMALE ACADEMY

at Farmington, Halifax County, under the charge of Mrs. Hines, offers more advantages for the Education of young Ladies, than any one the subscriber has ever seen. Mrs. Hines, to rare literary and ornamental accomplishments, unites the happy talent of enlisting the warmest affections of her pupils amid the most exemplary government, and of preparing young Ladies to enter on the stage of life, with minds richly imbued with every valuable female accomplishment, and above all, carrying with them that retiring modesty and amiable deportment which adds charms to native loveliness in the female character.

The School is located just at the margin of the Rocky lands, about 30 miles below Shoccoe Springs, & is exceedingly healthy. And, although as yet but in its infancy, it contained this Session 28 young Ladies, chiefly from the Counties of Pitt, Edgecombe, Lenoir and Bertie; twenty-six of whom boarded in Mrs. Hines' own family, where Moral and Religious examples are seen every day, and where many others can be accommodated also.

The terms, are perhaps, lower than at any other Female Boarding School in the State, and can be known, as also the course of instruction and employment, by application either by letter or in person to
JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Dec. 5, 1822.—3m373

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions,
November Term, 1822.

Original Attachment.

Samuel McGehee, } Lexied on a Horse
vs. } at A. Ranen's, also on
} one at Lewis Leroy's,
} also an one Riding
} Chair at J. Selby's.

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made for the space of three months, successively in the "American Recorder" newspaper, printed in the Town of Washington, that unless the said Wm. H. Clay be and appear before the said Court at the next term, to-wit, on the Monday next before the last Monday in February next, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to judgment by default.

Attest, THOMAS SMAW, Ck.
Pr's Fee \$5

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD GLADLY SELL ON VERY REDUCED AND ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
The following Property.

THE HOUSES & LOT
IN WASHINGTON,
Commonly called the Buck Lot.

THE size of the House and convenient arrangement of the Out Houses and Lot; and withal the contiguity of this property to the business part of the Town, gives it many advantages.

Also the HOUSE & LOT thereto adjoining, known by the name of the John Dan Lot.

ALSO That commodious and elegant Villa, where the subscriber now resides, one mile from Washington, called Baggettelle.

ALSO, One third of the Broad Creek MILL SITE, Materials and Three Hundred acres of Land adjoining, late the residence of Doctor Magimpsey.

ALSO, Near Six Hundred acres of valuable timbered LAND, within 2 1-2 miles of Washington; this is peculiarly valuable, having a vast stock of Naval Store resources, a quantity of very valuable Pine Timber, and a beautiful Site for a Mill to saw it—and navigation to Washington.—If application be made to me, great Bargains can be had in any of this property.

JOSEPH B. HINTON

Nov. 28, 1822.—372

CASH HOLDERS.

Attention!!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity, that he continues to keep on hand a good assortment of English and West India

GOODS,

Which he now offers lower than ever. Those wishing to lay out their money at a good advantage, will call at the noted CHEAP STORE two doors East of Leroy's Tavern.

E. F. HOMES.
Dec. 6, 1822.—4873